

Expenditures in the Treasury Department.—Messrs. McKee, Samson, Mason, Partridge, Isaac D. Jones, and Jas. Irwin.
Expenditures in the War Department.—Messrs. McKay, Toulminson, Newhard, Alford and Brockway.
Expenditures in the Navy Department.—Messrs. York, Simonson, Borden, Stuart and Green.
Expenditures in the Post Office Department.—Messrs. Lowell, Morgan, Washington, Boyd and Lane.
Expenditures on the Public Buildings.—Messrs. Cave Johnson, Gates, Bidlack, Stokely, and Houck.

The balloting for Sergeant at Arms was then resumed, and Mr. Townsend having been elected on the 7th ballot, he appeared and took the oath of office.
A message was received from the Senate proposing suitable testimonials of respect for the death of Ex-President Wm. H. Harrison, which was concurred in by the House.
Mr. Adams reported a bill for the relief of the widow of the late Wm. H. Harrison, appropriating the sum of \$10,000, which was read twice, and committed to the committee of the whole on the state of the Union.
Mr. Hunt sent to the Clerk's table a resolution, which was read, providing that the action of the several standing committees of this House, on all matters not embraced in the message of the President communicated at the present session, be suspended until the commencement of the annual session of Congress in December on all such suspended matters be postponed until the time above specified.
Mr. Clifford objected to the reception of the resolution at this time.
Mr. Hunt only desired, he said, that it might be laid upon the table, to be called up hereafter.
Mr. Briggs moved that the House adjourn.
The yeas and nays were asked and ordered; and, being taken, were—yeas 95, nays 93.
So the House adjourned.



FAYETTE:
SATURDAY, JUNE 26, 1841.
Mr. CLAY'S SPEECH.—Considering the great importance of the subject, we do not regret the space occupied to-day by a part of the able and instructive speech of Mr. CLAY of Ky., on the Land Question, delivered at the last session, the revised report of which has just reached us in the National Intelligencer.

CONDEMNATION OF THE SUB-TREASURY.

We concur with the National Intelligencer of the 9th, that "the decision in the House of Representatives on Monday evening, by a majority of thirty-five votes (125 to 90) in favor of the appointment of a select committee on the subject of the currency and the establishment of a fiscal agent, &c. is a very clear and intelligible expression of the opinion of that body in favor of the establishment of a central fiscal agent of some sort for the purposes of the Government and with a view to the regulation of the currency. After that vote, by which the subject was taken out of the ordinary channel of the Committee of Ways and Means, and referred to a special committee, there can hardly remain a doubt that a majority of the House of Representatives are, upon principle, disposed to establish a National Bank, if the details of such an Institution can be arranged to their satisfaction.

"In connexion with this subject, it occurs to us to state that one of the most respected citizens of VIRGINIA, who was a Republican of 1798, and will be one to his dying-day, in a letter which we have just received from him, advertising to the advantage that is attempted to be taken of Mr. JEFFERSON'S official opinion in 1791 on the subject of a National Bank, says that, apart from the repeated sanction to the first Bank given by Mr. JEFFERSON'S approval of the extension of it to Louisiana, and of other acts relating to it, he (the writer) well remembers having heard from persons who were present when Mr. MADISON'S signature of the Bank bill of 1816 was condemned, that Mr. JEFFERSON with great emphasis vindicated Mr. MADISON, and said that the General Government must have a Bank so long as the States were suffered to have them, for that the General Government could not get along without one."

—THE VOTE.—

YEAS.—Messrs. Adams, Alford, Allen, Landolf W. Andrews, Sherlock J. Andrews, Arnold, Ayer, Babcock, Baker, Barnard, Barton, Birdseye, Blair, Boardman, Borden, Botts, Briggs, Brockway, Bronson, Milton Brown, Jeremiah Brown, Burnell, Calhoun, W. B. Campbell, Thomas J. Campbell, Carothers, Childs, Chittenden, John C. Clark, Stanley N. Clarke, Cowen, Cranston, T. F. Marshall, S. Mason, Mathiot, Mattocks, Maxwell, Maynard, Moore, Morgan, Morris, Morrow, Nibbet, Osborne, Owsley, Pendleton, Pope, Powell, Ramsey, Benjamin Randall, A. Randall, Randolph, Rayner, Rencher, Ridgway, Rodney, Russell, Saltonstall, Sergeant, Shepperd, Simonson, Slade, Smith, Stanley, Stokely, Stratton, Stuart, Summers, Taliferro, J. B. Thompson, Richard W. Thompson, Tillghast, Toland, Tomlinson, Triplet, Trumbull, Underwood, Van Rensselaer, Wallace,

Warren, Washington, Thomas W. Williams, Lewis Williams, C. H. Williams, Joseph L. Williams, Withrop, Wise, York, Augustus Young, John Young—125.
NAYS.—Messrs. Arrington, Atherton, Beeson, Bidlack, Bowen, Boyd, Brewster, Aaron V. Brown, Charles Brown, Burke, W. O. Butler, Green W. Caldwell, Patrick C. Caldwell, J. Campbell, Cary, Chapman, Clifford, Clinton, Coles, Daniel, Richard D. Davis, J. B. Dawson, Dean, Dimock, Doig, Eastman, J. C. Edwards, Egbert, Everett, Ferris, J. G. Floyd, C. A. Floyd, Foranice, Gerrit, W. O. Goode, Gordon, Gustine, Habersham, Harris, J. Hastings, Hays, Holmes, Hopkins, Houch, Hubbard, Hunter, Ingersoll, Jack, C. Johnson, J. W. Jones, Keim, A. Kennedy, Linn, Littlefield, Lowell, A. McClellan, B. McCellan, McKay, McKee, Malory, Marchand, A. Marshall, J. T. Mason, Medill, Meriwether, Miller, Newhard, Oliver, Parmenter, Pickens, Plumer, Profit, Reding Rhet, Riggs, Rogers, Roosevelt, Sanford, Saunders, Shaw, Snyder, Steenrod, Sumter, Turney, Van Buren, Ward, Watterson, Weller, Westbrook, J. W. Williams, Wood—90.

In the Senate, on the same day, the bill repealing the Sub-treasury was ordered to be engrossed by the following vote:

YEAS.—Messrs. Archer, Barrow, Bates, Bayard, Berrien, Buchanan, Choate, Clay, of Ky., Clayton, Dixon, Evans, Graham, Henderson, Huntington, Kerr, Mangum, Merrick, Miller, Morehead, Phelps, Porter, Prentiss, Preston, Rives, Simmons, Smith, of Indiana, Southard, Tallmadge, White, Wood—80.
NAYS.—Messrs. Allen, Benton, Calhoun, Clay, of Ala., Fulton, King, Nicholson, Pierce, Sevier, Smith, of Conn., Tappan, Walker, Williams, Woodbury, Wright, Young—16.

THE BANK QUESTION.

While all eyes are directed toward Washington, watching the action of Congress in reference to the great questions of the currency and finances, it may not be unprofitable to turn away a moment from the mere political press, by which it will be seen the views we expressed of the message of the President are strengthened by what is assumed (and we have no doubt justly) of the views and purposes of the Secretary of the Treasury. We do not profess to be much wiser than our contemporaries hereabouts—but as they will have candour enough to admit that we were right during the canvass, in assuring the country that there would be no danger of a mammoth bank under Harrison and Tyler, we only now ask credence for the assurance that such an institution, and such an one only, as shall be divested of the Constitutional and other reasonable objections which were taken to the late bank, can possibly become a law. Such an institution, it is hoped, will unite at least the great body of the people—perhaps, also, the politicians.

The following is from the correspondence of the New York Herald. We are not to be understood as adopting its tone, but as concurring in its most prominent conclusions.

WASHINGTON, June 5.

Fiscal Agent.—Position of the President.—Standing Committee of the House.—Mr. Sergeant.
There is a good deal of curiosity manifested here concerning the plan of the Secretary of the Treasury for a fiscal agent for the Government. It cannot now be communicated to Congress before Tuesday. Mr. Wise offered a resolution on Thursday to call upon the Secretary for it; but owing to the late adjournment, it was not taken up, and the disorder and confusion which prevailed nearly all day, the resolution was not acted upon and the call cannot be made before Monday.

The speculators are various and contradictory as to the character and details of the scheme. The better opinion is that Mr. Ewing has sketched out a plan of a fiscal agent, which will steer clear of all difficulties, combine safety and efficiency in keeping and disbursing the public money, and assist, so far as any action of the government is capable of doing, in equalizing exchanges, and in giving stability and uniformity to the currency. It is highly probable that a scheme whose features shall be such as to promise these beneficial results, will eventually receive the approbation of both Houses of Congress. In such an event, we have the assurance of the President, distinctly given in the message, that he will give his sanction to the measure. It is presumed that the location, or at least the control will be here, and that branches will not be established in the States, against the expressed dissent of the legislatures of these States.

It seems to be conceded that no big bank, for the accommodation of the borrowers—no mammoth institution; capable of passing into the hands of speculators, or liable in any way to the abuse of corrupt officers and directors, can be established. Whatever may be the action of Congress—how strong and secure the influence brought by the speculating classes to bear upon that body, the people have a representation in the President, who will not hesitate to veto any bill that shall in his opinion, conflict with the Constitution, or in any way endanger the prosperity of the country. He pledges himself to do this.

The financial cliques in Wall street and their associates of every kind and kin, are doomed to be egregiously disappointed in their expectations of plunging into a National Bank. The country is to be cured with no such engine of corruption as that which has been in operation in Philadelphia, subsidizing the press, bribing members of Congress, and wasting the substance of the widow and orphan.

President Tyler occupies a position of perfect independence. He owes his present elevation to the people, and to the Providence of God. Neither the public press, nor the politicians had any instrumentality in procuring his accession to the executive chair. He was selected by the direct representatives of the people at Harrisburg, not because he was identified with this or that sentiment or party interest, but because he was known as a proud, gallant independent man, an experienced statesman, of commanding intellect, and patriotic views and purposes. He had strenuously resisted the corrupt principles and practices of the Van Buren dynasty, and that was enough for the honest and intelligent men who placed him on the ticket with General Harrison. He came into power, fettered by no pledges, mixed up with no scheming politicians, responsible to the people alone, and prepared to fulfill their just expectations, and promote the good of the whole country. Is such a chief magistracy, so situated, likely to minister to the wishes or views of any ambitious aspirant to the succession, or to act a subordinate part in the conduct of the government?

It is not to be supposed that any attempt will be made to invade the prerogative of the President, or to force upon the country any measure that shall conflict with his constitutional views, but it is not to be doubted that the immense press for offices of every sort, will induce the most earnest and pertinacious efforts to induce him to relax or modify the rule which he announced as that by which he would be governed in regard to removals. The character and history of Mr. Tyler warrant the belief that he will act according to his own sense of justice and propriety, disregarding the interested clamor of all the office seekers in the country.
The standing Committees in the House will be

announced on Tuesday. There is to be a select committee raised of nine on the subject of the currency. Mr. Barnard, of New York, has been maneuvering and managing for the place of Chairman, but Mr. Sargent is to have that place. He goes to England as Minister after the termination of the Session.

THE INDIAN SERVICE.

We have been permitted to see a letter from an intelligent and reliable source at Washington, which augurs better for the Indians and the country under the administration of the present liberal and enlightened Secretary of War, than heretofore, when the agencies were given out as "rewards" to such of the Locos as were not assumed to have talents or education for any thing else.

According to the sound and philanthropic views of Mr. Bell, the morals and education of the agent are objects of the first enquiry—and they should be. An agent is not likely to have the respect of the Indians unless they can regard him as a being very superior to themselves—and the idea of civilizing and christianizing them by men of such morals as "Wood Noland" is as preposterous as any other in the calendar of absurdities of the late administration.

We congratulate, therefore, both the poor and mistreated natives themselves, and the country at large, that the schools which have been promised them, (and which are to be supervised by the agents) will not continue to be the farce which, in some instances at least they have been, and that the interests and honor of the nation will be hereafter in the hands of men who can at least make out and understand their own reports, and the instructions with which they are severally charged.

THE LAST FLUTTER OF THE BLACK FLAG IN THE SENATE.

We copy from the Congressional proceedings in the Madisonian of the 10th instant the funeral sermon of our distinguished Senator in reference to the sub-treasury. Before this, it has doubtless received its quietus in the House of Representatives—even if that body have had to sit out a session of seven hours to listen to Humbuggery androdomontade about a proposition that the people have decided. It seems that Clay kept himself as "cool as a cucumber"—simply calling for the yeas and nays to keep the locos from adjourning, and spending another day, and a few thousand dollars more, in trying to delay the execution of the will of the people. Col. Benton's friends will doubtless be gratified to read his own account as to the way he was "brought up"—"accustomed to interruptions" and disrespect from his own party!

From the Congressional Report of the Madisonian.
"Mr. BENTON then took the floor, and went very much at large into the merits of the bill. Most of the Loco-focos left the Senate Chamber, as soon as he had declared his object in raising. The remaining Whigs and Loco-focos soon entered into a very general conversation, the noise of which being particularly great among the Loco-focos, in the orator's immediate neighborhood, soon compelled him to claim the protection of the Chair. He said, however, that he was very much accustomed to such interruptions—had been brought up to it—was not disturbed by it—understood its object, &c.
He proceeded with his argument, the point of which was, that the Sub-Treasury law "was nothing on earth" but a provision for carrying out into detail, the provisions of the act of 1792. After speaking about half an hour, he gave way to a motion of Mr. ALLEN to adjourn.
Mr. CLAY called for the yeas and nays. Adjournment negatived by a strict party vote, fourteen (Loco-focos) to twenty-two Whigs against it. Mr. CALHOUN wished that they might come to a good understanding upon this subject. He was sure that there was no desire on his side of the Senate to protect the debate needlessly; but that there were two or three gentlemen on that side very anxious to speak. He thought the thing might be arranged by a mutual pledge that the question should be taken to-morrow at all events. He hoped the majority would, on such terms, consent to adjourn.
Mr. CLAY, "I hope not, sir."
Mr. BENTON then resumed his speech, and was "talking on against time" at five o'clock, denouncing the Monster Bank as "the great Red Harlot," &c.
Present, thirteen Loco-focos, besides the orator, and twenty-four or five Whig Senators—the Whigs being apparently resolved not to adjourn until they had passed the bill.
The Senate continued in session till about 7 o'clock when the question was taken, and Mr. CLAY'S Bill of Repeal carried. Yeas 19, nays 18. And then the Senate adjourned.

The editors of the Boonville Register refused to publish the proceedings of a public meeting held by some of the Locos of New Franklin, defending themselves in reference to certain slanderous publications which they alleged had been made against them. From the remarks of the Register we draw the conclusion that they are of opinion that it would be impossible to slander the citizens of any place worse than to let it be known that a meeting had been held in it, and proceedings passed "couched in such terms" as were the Franklin proceedings. We look upon it as a very rational conclusion. The editor of the Democrat would not have published them, had they not have had finger marks on them which he knew it would not be well to disregard.

On the 8th, in the House of Representatives, J. Follansbee was elected door-keeper; J. Hunter, assistant door-keeper; W. J. McCormick, post master for the House; and the Rev. Mr. French, (Episcopalian) Chaplain.

There is a fellow a little south of us who has a great voice for singing.

THE PUBLIC LAND COMMITTEE.

We confess, frankly, that the Public Land Committee is not precisely such an one as we had hoped for, from a Speaker supposed to be the friend and confidant of Mr. Clay. We may, however, have an erroneous impression of the opinions and prejudices of the old State men who compose the majority, and shall be agreeably disappointed if they turn out to be as liberally and fairly disposed towards the interests of the new States and Territories as we infer, from his Message, that the President is. The Committee in the Senate is right enough—and it may be so in the House. We shall see.

Col. Benton took two clear falls in the Senate on the 8th instant—on his two motions about the sub-treasury and the Pennsylvania Bank of the U. S. Clay agreed with him about the bad behaviour of the Bank, but very properly rebuked the spirit of demagoguism in which he had lugged it into the Senate. Thereupon, the Humbugger was voted into the vocative by a large majority—on both points. Just at this time our Senator is, and during the residue of his term is likely to be, a man of great influence at Washington—both in the Senate, with the President and at the Departments!

Messrs. Burckhart and Brown, of New Franklin, have had a piece written out for them, in which they are made to say that they did not give circulation to the report that some of the Locos had a frolic on the receipt of the news of the death of President Harrison. What an awful revolution will be created in the public mind!

We will pay our respects to the "gentleman in black," in a few days.

If the author of the lines addressed to "JULIA," will call at our office he can have the pleasure of tendering her the MSS. copy of them.

Wm. Myers and James Fugate—two of the convicts who escaped from the Penitentiary, have been taken. The rest have been seen, says the New Era, in canoes on the Missouri river.

We will lay the reports of the Heads of the different departments, Mr. Webster's letter to Mr. Fox, &c. before our readers as early as we can make room for them.

In the H. of R. on the 10th the election of a Public Printer was taken up—under a resolution, introduced by Mr. Sergeant, by which the printing was required to be done at 20 per cent. less than allowed by the act of 1819. Nominations were made—and the vote stood,

For Gales & Seaton, 134
Blair & Rives, 73
Peter Force, 6
Gales & Seaton were declared elected.

DIVINE NOTICE.

REV. MR. JONES, of the Presbyterian Church, will preach in the new Female Academy, in this place, on the second Saturday and Sabbath of July, being the 10th and 11th days of the month. There will be two or three other preachers in attendance.
Fayette, June 26th, 1841.

State Meeting.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given that there will be a meeting at Fayette, Howard county, to be continued one week, perhaps longer, to commence on Friday before the Second Lord's day of September next, at which it is earnestly desired, that Messengers or representatives from every Congregation of the Church of Christ, within the State, may be present. Ample arrangements will be made for the accommodation of persons from a distance.
The newspapers in Missouri will confer a favor on their readers, by publishing this notice.
Fayette June 26th, 1841.

John B. Augustus, of France, PROFF. OF MODERN LANGUAGES, FAYETTE, MO.

He will also teach BOOK KEEPING, and give lessons in the art of FENCING. Refer to A. PATTERSON. (June 26—15.)

QUILLS AND STEEL PENS—2000 oil quills, for sale at the Drug and Book Store of J. A. TALBOT. June 12th, 1841.

FAMILY BIBLES—An excellent article for sale low at the Drug and Book Store of J. A. TALBOT. June 12th, 1841.

MEDICINES—A very full and fresh lot just received from the East, for sale wholesale and retail low for cash or on time to punctual customers, at the Drug and Book Store of J. A. TALBOT. June 12th, 1841.

PAINTS AND DYE-STUFFS—A large lot just received and for sale, at the Drug and Book Store of J. A. TALBOT. June 12th, 1841.

FISH OIL—100 gallons tanner's oil, for sale at the Drug and Book Store of J. A. TALBOT. June 12th, 1841.

WHITE LEAD—50 kegs fresh white lead, for sale low for cash, or on time to punctual customers, by J. A. TALBOT. June 12th, 1841.

PAINT BRUSHES, Horse Brushes, Sash tools, Clothe Brushes, Floor and White wash Brushes, for sale at the Drug and Book Store of J. A. TALBOT. June 12th, 1841.

WRITING INK—30 doz. Blue, Black and Red writing ink, of a very superior quality, also, Wafers, Sand-boxes and Quills, for sale by J. A. TALBOT. June 12th, 1841.

SCHOOL BOOKS—All kinds for sale, wholesale or retail, at the Drug and Book Store of J. A. TALBOT. June 12th, 1841.

LAW BOOKS—All the elementary works kept constantly on hand, at the Drug and Book Store of J. A. TALBOT. June 12th, 1841.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT. BOOTS AND SHOES. Hats, Clothing, &c.

JUST received, direct from the Manufacturers, and for sale in the house recently occupied by Drs. Dyer & Scott, adjoining Messrs. Perry and Billingsley's Store, a large and carefully selected stock of

Boots & Shoes, Hats, Clothing, Domestic, &c. &c.

A beautiful assortment of SUMMER GOODS, for gentlemen's clothing, for sale by the Yard, or made to order in fashionable style.
GENTLEMEN can be supplied with every article of clothing, from head to foot.
LADIES will find a beautiful assortment of SHOES and SLIPPERS as was ever offered in this market, and at such prices as must insure satisfaction, even in these hard times. Call and examine for yourselves.

Fayette, May 26, 1841.—10 BENJ. SMITH.

FAMILY GROCERIES.

JUST received by B. SMITH, a general assortment of FAMILY GROCERIES, among which are

Cheese, No. 1 Mackerel, Cider Vinegar, Rice, Coffee, Lard and Brown Sugar, M. R. Raisins, &c.

which are offered for sale at very low prices. June 5, 1841.—12

FRESH SUPERFINE FLOUR, in 50 lb bags, always on hand, at \$1 per bag, and for sale by B. SMITH.

LADIES' Seal, Calf, Morocco and Prunella Shoes, Slippers, Gaiters and Gloves, just received and for sale by B. SMITH.

LEGHORN, Fur, Russia, Palmleaf and Silk Hats, of various styles and qualities, for sale by B. SMITH.

SUPERIOR Morocco and Calf Boots, Shoes and Pumps, for sale by B. SMITH.

KIP, Seal, coarse Boots and Shoes, a large stock on hand and for sale by B. SMITH.

A FINE assortment of gentlemen's SUMMER GOODS, and a small lot of READY-MADE CLOTHING, for sale by B. SMITH.

GENTLEMEN'S Shirts, Stocks, Suspenders, Gloves, Hosiery, Cravats and Handkerchiefs, for sale by B. SMITH.

CIGARS—Spanish, Meelee and Common, for sale by B. SMITH.

WINDOW BLINDS—A lot of green window blinds, for sale by B. SMITH.

INFANTS' Misses' and Youths' Shoes, a large assortment, for sale by B. SMITH.

New Goods.

RICHARD H. LAW respectfully informs his old friends that he has just returned from Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, with a complete assortment of Merchandise, consisting of Dry Goods, Hardware, Queensware, Groceries, Boots, Shoes, and Dye Stuffs, which he will sell on the most reasonable terms and usual credit; he solicits a continuance of their favors and trusts they will call and examine for themselves.
Fayette, May 8, 1841. 6m.

Figured Silks.

10 PIECES Black and Blue Black plain and figured silks.
10 do Plain and Figured Fancy Silks.
15 do Muslin de Laine.
6 do Painted Lawn.
4 do Black Bombazine.
20 do Silk Pocket Handkerchiefs, for sale by RICHARD H. LAW. 6m.
May 8, 1841.

Cloths.

30 PIECES Black, Blue, Green, Invisible Green, Indigo, Cadet mixed, Steel mixed, Brown and Olive Cloths.
30 do Cassimere and Satinets.
15 do Red, Green, White and Yellow Flannels.
30 doz. Cotton and Silk Hose, for sale by RICHARD H. LAW. 8-6m.
May 8th, 1841.

Shawls.

A Beautiful assortment of Shawls, fancy dress Handkerchiefs, Scarfs, Lace Collars and Ribbands, for sale by RICHARD H. LAW. 8-6m.
May 8th, 1841.

NAILS.

50 kegs 3d, 4, 6, 8, 10, 14, 20, nails.
150 lbs. Indigo.
300 do Madder.
100 do Alum, Pepper, and Coppers.
8 Hds. N. O. Sugar.
4000 Havana Coffee.
4 Chests Tea, for sale by RICHARD H. LAW. 8-6m.
May 8th, 1841.

Wheat! Wheat!! Wheat!!!

3,000 Bushels of good clean Wheat wanted, for which a liberal price will be given, by RICHARD H. LAW. 8-6m.
May 8th, 1841.

FANCY PRINTS—300 pieces Fancy Prints, 50 pieces Blue Merrimacks, 10 pieces Clambrays for sale by RICHARD H. LAW. 8-6m.
May 8th, 1841.

COFFEE—10 sacks superior Rio coffee, just received and for sale by JOEL PREWITT. 8-6m.
May 1, 1841.

COLLARS—1 doz. calf skin horse collars, for sale by JOEL PREWITT. 8-6m.
April 17th, 1841.

PRINTERS INK—300 lbs superior printing ink, fresh from the factory, of Johnson & Durant, for sale by J. A. TALBOT. 8-6m.
June 12th, 1841.

PAPER HANGINGS, BORDERING, &c.—60 set paper for papering rooms, a great variety of patterns—and some as fine as is made in America, for sale by J. A. TALBOT. 8-6m.
June 12th, 1841.

WRITING PAPER—50 Reams assorted Paper, ruled and unruled, embracing folio, foolscap, post, note and fancy paper, varying in price from 15 cents to \$1 a quire at retail. Also, Drawing paper, Rice paper, paper for Deeds and Indentures, for Foreign correspondence, for tracing maps, &c. &c., for sale at the Drug and Book Store of J. A. TALBOT. 8-6m.
June 12th, 1841.

STONE WARE—300 gallons stone ware—assorted, just received and for sale by JOEL PREWITT. 8-6m.
May 22d, 1841.

GOLD AND SILVER LEAF—for sale by J. A. TALBOT. 8-6m.
June 12th, 1841.

CLASSICAL BOOKS—Greek, Latin, French and Spanish School Books, at the Drug and Book Store of J. A. TALBOT. 8-6m.
June 12th, 1841.

MUSICAL—Piano, Violin and Flute music—also, vocal Missouri Harmony and Sacred Harp, for sale by J. A. TALBOT. 8-6m.
June 12th, 1841.

LAFFERTY & SEARCY. FASHIONABLE TAILORS. GLASGOW, MISSOURI. Call—and be SUITED. April 24, 1841.—6

NEW GOODS.

THE subscribers are now receiving from PHILADELPHIA, a general assortment of Spring and Summer Goods,

consisting in part of the following articles, viz:
Superior Wool Black, blue, green, brown, drab and mixed Cloths;
Fashionable Cassimeres, Satinets, and Summer Cloths;
Plain, black, fig'd blue black, rich emb'd reps, and gro de Nap Silks;
Blue black and bronze green Bombazine, a superior article;
Plain and fig'd Mouslin de Laine;
French worked Capes and Collars;
Ladies' Bonnets, Fine and Fashionable;
Gents Beaver, Russia, and Silk Hats;
Leghorn and Palm-Leaf do;
Brown and bleached Domestic;
Queens Ware, Hard Ware, Cutlery, &c. &c.
We invite the attention of our friends and customers to our Stock, which we have rendered as complete as possible, and will sell on reasonable terms for CASH, or on CREDIT to first January next to all who will pay punctually, reserving to ourselves the privilege of stopping and collecting doubtful accounts at pleasure.
JAMES MILLER & CO.,
P. S. 19 pieces STEUBENVILLE JEANS, by Piece or Yard.
Fayette, May 1st, 1841. 7 f

NEW GOODS.

Perry & Billingsley, RESPECTFULLY inform the citizens of Fayette and vicinity, that they have just received their Spring Stock of

MERCANDISE,

Consisting of all articles usually kept in this market. As their assortment is very extensive, and stock fresh, and their determination to sell at the CHEAPEST RATES POSSIBLE, they hope to receive a liberal share of the public patronage.
N. B. They have now on hand a very large stock of JUNIATTA IRON, NAILS, CASTINGS, and PITTSBURG GLASS. P. & B. Fayette, April 24, 1841.—6f

NEW GOODS.

THE undersigned has just received his stock of NEW SPRING GOODS, to which he would respectfully invite the attention of those in Town and Country, wishing to purchase CHEAP for CASH or on a SHORT CREDIT. The stock consists in of a general assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries, China, Glass & Queensware, Hats, Boots and Shoes, Spun Cotton, &c.

C. P. TILFORD.

N. B. Country produce taken in exchange for Goods.

Fayette, April 10, 1841.—4f

STATE OF MISSOURI, ss.

County of LIVINGSTON.

To Allbin W. Hunt, and all others whom it may Concern.

THIS is to notify you, that Novazemah Johnson, has filed his petition in the Clerk's office of the Livingston Circuit Court, and State aforesaid, to foreclose a mortgage, which in said petition is alleged to have been executed by you, on the eighteenth day of August, in the year of our Lord 1840. The mortgaged property described, is Lot No. 2, in Block No. 38, lying in the town of Chillicothe, county of Livingston, and State aforesaid. The amount claimed to be due in said petition, on said mortgage, is one hundred and forty dollars, one hundred of which, is alleged to have been paid to said Johnson, as your security to one John C. Oram. The prayer in said petition is, that judgment may be rendered in favor of said Johnson, for his debt, and the equity of redemption foreclosed, and the mortgaged property sold to satisfy the amount due; you are therefore required to appear at the next August term of the Livingston Circuit Court, on the first day thereof, to be begun, and held in the town of Chillicothe, Livingston County, and State aforesaid, on the second Monday in August, in the year of our Lord 1841, and plead to, or answer said petition, or judgment will be rendered against you by default. It is therefore ordered that the foregoing be published in some newspaper in this State, six weeks successively, the last insertion at least four weeks before the day on which the party is required to appear.
Attest.
May 20th, 1841. TH. R. BRYAN, Clerk. 11—6w.

Hardware and Cutlery.

THE subscribers are now in receipt of their SPRING GOODS, and offer for sale at low prices. Hardware of every description, and beg the attention of the trade to their assortment.
JOHN H. MOTT, & Co.,
51 Main Street, St. Louis, Mo. 8—1m.
May 8th, 1841.

Summer Goods.

A LARGE assortment of Summer Goods, suitable for gentlemen, for sale by RICHARD H. LAW. 8-6m.
May 8th, 1841.

CALF SKINS—3 dozen best Philadelphia calf skins, for sale by JOEL PREWITT. 8-6m.
May 22d, 1841.

BUCKETS—5 doz. Painted Buckets, just received and for sale by JOEL PREWITT. 8